UNITED
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S/1996/638
8 August 1996
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: RUSSIAN

LETTER DATED 8 AUGUST 1996 FROM THE CHARGE D'AFFAIRES A.I. OF THE PERMANENT MISSION OF THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

I have the honour to transmit herewith the text of a statement issued by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Russian Federation on 6 August 1996 concerning the situation on the Tajik-Afghan border.

I should be grateful if you would have the text of this letter and its annex circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) A. GORELIK
Chargé d'affaires

96-20224 (E) 080896 080896 090896

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Annex

Statement issued by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Russian Federation

The leadership of the Islamic Revival Movement of Tajikistan is actively engaged in efforts to heighten tension along the Tajik-Afghan border.

In recent days the situation along the Badakhshan sector of the border has deteriorated sharply.

The intransigent armed Tajik opposition present in the territory of the Islamic State of Afghanistan, with the support of a number of Afghan field commanders, local authorities in Afghan Badakhshan and some circles in Kabul, have begun to make direct preparations for large-scale military operations in the territory of Tajikistan. Large detachments of fighters have moved out from base areas where they had been concentrating in the heights above Kufab gorge and are now within a few kilometres of the border.

In view of the developing situation, the Federal Frontier Service of the Russian Federation, in collaboration with the Frontier Troops of the Republic of Tajikistan, and military contingents of Kazakstan, the Kyrgyz Republic and Uzbekistan engaged in protecting the border, with the support of the Collective Peace-keeping Forces, are taking steps to maintain order along the Tajik-Afghan border and defend the interests of the Republic of Tajikistan and the States members of the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS) in accordance with the political decisions taken within the framework of CIS.

Any attempt by the detachments of the Islamic Revival Movement of Tajikistan to break through the border into the territory of Tajikistan will be resolutely repulsed.

The entire responsibility for the consequences of any hostile acts along the border rests with the leadership of the intransigent Tajik opposition and those who lend their support to such acts.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Russian Federation expresses its confidence that the leaders of the Islamic State of Afghanistan will take all necessary measures to prevent Afghan territory from being used by the Tajik opposition and other armed formations to carry out illegal actions along the Afghan-Tajik border.

In the interests of stability and peace along the border we believe it is necessary to hold a meeting of representatives of the Russian Federation, Tajikistan and Afghanistan for the purpose of working out urgent measures for building confidence and promoting security.

Moscow, 6 August 1996

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9 August 1996

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

REPORT BY THE SECRETARY-GENERAL CONCERNING THE CREDENTIALS OF THE ALTERNATE REPRESENTATIVE OF THE REPUBLIC OF KOREA ON THE SECURITY COUNCIL

Pursuant to rule 15 of the provisional rules of procedure of the Security Council, the Secretary-General wishes to report that he has received a letter dated 5 August 1996 from the Permanent Representative of the Republic of Korea to the United Nations, stating that Mr. Won Soo Kim has been appointed alternate representative of the Republic of Korea on the Security Council.

In the opinion of the Secretary-General, that communication constitutes adequate provisional credentials.

96-20332 (E) 090896 100896

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S/1996/640
9 August 1996

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 9 AUGUST 1996 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF TAJIKISTAN TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

I have the honour to transmit herewith the text of the Statement of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Tajikistan of 6 August 1996.

I should be grateful if you would have the text of this letter and its annex circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Rashid ALIMOV
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

96-20342 (E) 090896 100896

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Annex

[Original: Russian]

Statement issued by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Tajikistan

In order to avert senseless bloodshed and economic destruction, and confirming the determination of the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan to achieve a peaceful settlement of the problem in and around Tajikistan, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs expresses its extreme anxiety at the escalation of armed confrontation in the Pamir region and areas adjacent to the Tajik-Afghan border.

In addition to attempts to impose terror, refusal to comply with the terms of the cease-fire agreement and other hostile acts, preparations by the opposing side to increase its armed presence in the areas affected by the military confrontation have been observed in recent days.

Thus, according to reliable information in our possession, a substantial build-up of opposition forces and mercenaries from other countries, numbering some 900, has been taking place in the area bordering Tajikistan, in the Yazgulem, Bandj and Kalayi-Khumb sectors. The nature of this build-up suggests that these forces have been brought together to carry out plans to break through the state frontier with the aim of linking up with armed units of the opposition operating within Tajikistan.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs considers these plans of the opposition leadership aimed at escalating the armed confrontation to be a blatant repudiation of the results of the peaceful inter-Tajik negotiations and notes that the existence of such plans reflects either the insincerity of the opposition leadership or its inability to control the actions of armed groups loyal to it.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs is authorized to state that these provocations along the Tajik-Afghan border and inside the Republic of Tajikistan, while not affecting the determination of the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan to pursue peaceful negotiations, can seriously complicate this vitally important process and force the Government to reconsider in part the commitments stemming from the agreement reached with the opposition.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs appeals to the responsibility of the forces seeking an escalation of armed confrontation and, on behalf of the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan, warns that in the event of an exacerbation of the situation, the Government will take strong countermeasures using all the means at its disposal.

Dushanbe, 6 August 1996

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ORIGINAL: ARABIC

LETTER DATED 8 AUGUST 1996 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF IRAQ TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to transmit to you herewith a letter dated 7 August 1996 addressed to you by Mr. Mohammed Said Al-Sahaf, Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Iraq, enclosing a number of tables listing the Turkish violations committed between 7 August 1991 and 18 July 1996.

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter and its annex circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Nizar HAMDOON
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

96-20352 (E) 130896 130896 140896

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Annex

Letter dated 7 August 1996 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Iraq addressed to the Secretary-General

I should like to inform you that, in violation of Iraq's sovereignty and territorial integrity, incursions into the country's territory and airspace by Turkish armed forces are still continuing on the pretext of pursuing elements that pose a threat to Turkey's national security. The anomalous situation prevailing in northern Iraq, which has been created by the large-scale military presence of the United States of America and its allies in Turkish territory, is thus being exploited, and the two neighbouring countries are being prevented from resolving the issues that have disturbed good-neighbourly relations between them.

Since 1991, after each assault by Turkish forces on Iraq's sovereignty and territorial integrity, the Government of Iraq has alerted the Government of Turkey to the dangerous consequences of violations that pose a threat not only to the sovereignty of Iraq but also to peace and stability in the region and in the world as a whole.

As I have told you in my earlier letters, the Turkish Government bears full international responsibility for the acts of aggression being carried out by its armed forces inside Iraqi territory and for all of their consequences.

The Government of Iraq reserves its right under international law to seek compensation for the damage caused by these Turkish violations of its territory and its airspace. Through you, it renews its call to the Government of Turkey to reconsider its policy with respect to the situation in northern Iraq, to bring an end to a dangerous situation that poses a threat to security and stability and to promote cooperation between the two countries on the basis of good-neighbourliness and mutual respect.

As I reiterate my country's appeal to its Turkish neighbour, through you, to respect Iraq's sovereignty and territorial integrity, I express the hope that the United Nations will meet the responsibilities entrusted to it under its Charter and that it will bring a halt to the intimidation and aggression to which my country is constantly being subjected.

I take this opportunity to transmit to you a list in tabular form of the letters of protest sent by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Iraq to the Turkish Embassy in Baghdad between 7 August 1991 and 18 July 1996.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Mohammed Said AL-SAHAF
Minister for Foreign Affairs

Enclosure

Letters of protest from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Iraq addressed to the Turkish Embassy in Baghdad, 1991- 1996

1991

	Date	No.	Reason
1	7 August	7/3/4/1/66322	Penetration of our territory by Turkish forces
2	14 August	7/3/4/1/66330	Violation of our territory by the Turkish Army
3	26 August	7/3/4/1/66372	Violation of our airspace by helicopters
4	26 August	23/2/5/1622	Violation of our airspace and bombardment of various targets by Turkish aircraft
5	27 August	23/2/5/26015	Continued violations of our airspace and bombardment of targets to the west of Dokan dam and other targets by Turkish aircraft
6	11 October	7/3/4/1/16484	Bombardment of targets inside our territory in the villages of Banik, Shilan, Sayarah, etc. by Turkish warplanes
7	24 October	23/2/5/26046	Bombardment of villages inside our territory by Turkish warplanes

1992

	Date	No.	Reason
8	3 March	7/3/4/1/66150	Violation of our airspace by Turkish aircraft
9	10 March	7/3/4/1/66169	Raids by Turkish aircraft on targets inside our territory
10	16 March	7/3/4/1/66198	Raids by Turkish aircraft on targets inside our territory
11	26 March	7/3/4/1/66236	Raids by Turkish aircraft on targets inside our territory
12	22 April	23/2/5/126064	Bombardment of the Khatuk and Suraji areas by Turkish aircraft
13	11 May	23/2/5/126073	Ground attacks on our territory to a depth of 5 km
14	2 June	23/2/5/126082	Raid on the villages of Duri and Barwari
15	7 June	23/2/5/126087	Air raid on the villages of Khawakirk, Bir Kaman and Lulan Madraw
16	30 June	23/2/5/126104	Air raids on a number of villages inside our territory
17	19 July	23/2/5/126114	Air raids on a number of villages inside our territory

1993

	Date	No.	Reason
18	15 April	23/2/5/22	Statement by Turkish President Demirel, after meeting with the lackey Jalal Talabani, to the effect that Talabani and Barazani were protecting the border area and that the lackey Talabani had requested assistance in operating electricity generators
19	21 April	23/5/27	Visit to northern Iraq by an official Turkish delegation representing the Government, headed by a Foreign Ministry official and including officials from the ministries of health, agriculture and industry
20	12 June	23/2/5/70	Visit to northern Iraq by a group of Western diplomats (from the United States, the United Kingdom and Australia) accompanied by a Turkish diplomat
21	23 June	23/2/79	Entry into our territory by ground forces supported by Turkish aircraft
22	14 September	23/5/155	Visit to northern Iraq by an assistant to the Under-Secretary at the Ministry for Foreign Affairs on the pretext of providing humanitarian assistance
23	6 October	23/2/178	Shelling of the outskirts of Zakho by Turkish artillery
24	12 October	23/2/8/181	Shelling of a number of villages inside our territory by Turkish artillery
25	22 November	23/2/8/212	Entry of a Turkish force into our territory to a depth of 15 km
26	11 December	23/2/8/226	Bombardment of border villages inside our territory by Turkish warplanes
27	19 December	23/2/8/235	Bombardment of villages inside our territory by Turkish warplanes
28	27 December	23/2/8/245	Bombardment of villages inside our territory by Turkish warplanes

1994

	Date	No.	Reason
29	4 January	23/2/8/126003	Bombardment of areas in Dohuk Governorate by Turkish warplanes
30	26 January	23/2/8/126029	Entry of Turkish forces into Iraqi territory in Dohuk Governorate
31	28 January	23/2/8/126036	Bombardment of Zilli camp in Qal'at Dizah by Turkish aircraft
32	8 February	23/2/8/126051	Bombardment of the villages of Mizhi and Dari in the Iraq-Turkey border area by Turkish aircraft
33	30 March	23/2/8/126130	Violations of Iraqi territory in Dohuk Governorate by Turkish forces and warplanes
34	24 April	23/2/8/126130	Violations of Iraqi territory in Dohuk Governorate by Turkish forces and warplanes
35	7 May	23/2/8/126143	Bombardment of [illegible] Zakho, Amadiyah, Raniyah and other areas by Turkish aircraft
36	26 May	23/2/8/126166	Bombardment of the area to the east of Qal'at Dizah, Irbil Governorate, by Turkish aircraft
37	21 July	23/2/8/126238	Artillery bombardment of the Zakho district, and aerial bombardment of the Kani Masiba area and areas to the north-east of Amadiyah
38	11 August	23/2/8/126270	Bombardment of the area to the north-east of Amadiyah by aircraft
39	13 August	23/2/8/126273	Bombardment of the area to the north of Amadiyah by aircraft
40	21 August	23/2/8/126282	Bombardment of the township of Sidkan in Irbil Governorate by Turkish aircraft
41	27 August	23/2/8/126291	Bombardment of the Dokan district by Turkish aircraft
42	29 August	23/2/8/126309	Turkish aerial activity
43	13 September	23/2/8/126325	Bombardment of Zakho township by Turkish aircraft
44	17 September	23/2/8/125331	Turkish artillery and aerial bombardment of the area to the north of Amadiyah
45	22 September	23/2/8/125346	Aerial bombardment of the Zakho district
46	27 September	23/2/8/126355	Artillery and aerial bombardment of Amadiyah and Zakho
47	29 September	23/2/8/126362	Aerial bombardment of the Zakho area
48	10 October	23/2/8/126368	Entry of two Turkish brigades
49	12 October	23/2/8/126370	Turkish aerial activity
50	12 October	23/2/8/126373	Aerial bombardment of Zakho
51	13 October	23/2/8/126374	Aerial bombardment of Zakho and Amadiyah
52	23 October		Military operations in the Zakho area
53	31 October	23/2/8/126385	Artillery and aerial bombardment of the Zakho district
54	29 December	23/2/8/126445	Aerial bombardment of Amadiyah

1995

	Date	No.	Reason
56	3 January	23/2/8/126002	Aerial bombardment of the Zakho district and outlying parts of the Sandiyah subdistrict
57	2 February	23/2/6/126031	Aerial bombardment of villages to the north and north-east of Zakho
58	21 March		Military operations inside Iraqi territory along a front of more than 240 km to a depth of 40 km
59	6 April	23/2/6/126091	Violation of Iraqi airspace by Turkish aircraft
60	13 April	23/2/6/126102	Violation of Iraqi airspace by Turkish aircraft
61	24 April	23/2/6/126110	Violations of the human rights of Iraqi citizens in northern Iraq by Turkish forces
62	4 May	23/2/6/125117	Continued violation of Iraqi territory and human rights in northern Iraq
63	17 May	23/2/6/126136	Continued violation of Iraqi airspace by Turkish fighter aircraft
64	17 June	23/2/8/126156	Bombardment of the Nazdur area in the Zakho district by Turkish artillery on 28 May
65	18 June	23/2/6/126452	Bombardment of the Kani Masi, Nirwah, Rabkan and Ziwah areas to the north and north-east of Amadiyah in Dohuk Governorate by Turkish aircraft on 4 and 5 June
66	3 July	23/2/6/126171	Artillery and aerial bombardment of the Urah and Khaftin area on 15 June
67	7 July	23/2/6/126180	Fresh incursion in the Mirkah Sur sector on 1 July
68	9 July	23/2/6/126182	Aerial violation in the Shirwan area on 1 July
69	16 July	23/2/6/126188	Aerial violation in the Faysh Khabur area on 12 July
70	16 July	23/2/6/126189	Fresh incursion in the Mayzuri area on 3, 4 and 5 July
71	6 August	23/2/6/126203	Failure of invading forces to withdraw completely despite the announcement of the Turkish Ministry of Foreign Affairs that they would do so
72	9 August	23/2/6/126204	Aerial violation in the Shirwan area
73	14 August	23/2/6/126209	Aerial violation in the Zakho area on 5 August
74	5 September	23/2/6/126218	Aerial violation in the Zakho area on 29 August
75	10 September	23/2/6/	Aerial bombardment on 30/31 August
76	8 October	23/2/6/126243	Fresh incursion on 6 October
77	13 November	23/2/6/126268	Violation of Iraqi airspace over Zakho on 20 October; Aerial bombardment of the Darkar, Ajam, Kani Masi and Barzan areas on 23 October

1996

	Date	No.	Reason
78	7 March	23/2/6/126056	Violation of Iraqi territory in the Birjalah area to a depth of 22 km
79	23 March	23/2/6/126067	Aerial sorties in the Sarsank-Amadiyah area, and bombardment of other locations
80	30 March	23/2/6/126081	Entry of two commando companies and armoured personnel carriers, and aerial bombardment of a number of villages
81	30 March	23/2/6/126080	Visit by a United States delegation to northern Iraq
82	20 April	23/2/6/126092	Entry of a number of tanks into the village of Sarzari, and aerial and artillery bombardment
83	7 May	23/2/6/126106	Aerial bombardment of the villages of Tarwanish, Bint Nurah, Hulwah and Bik Dawah,and artillery bombardment
89	12 May	23/2/6/126109	Entry of military forces to a depth of 2 to 6 km to engage in military actions with air support
90	14 May	23/2/6/126114	Bombardment of the villages of Kisana, Zanari, Falanda and Fasruk, and aerial and artillery bombardment of other villages
91	20 May	23/2/6/126115	Entry of a military force with air support into Kani Masi, and aerial bombardment of other villages
92	29 May	23/2/6/126130	Aerial bombardment of the Kani Masi, Banyar Shann Radi and Ridanah area and other villages
93	11 June	23/2/6/126142	Bombardment of the Ardarah area and Rih Buralik, Latsi Darah, Balagha and Zilli
94	16 June	23/2/6/126145	Fresh incursion in which Turkish forces penetrated to a depth of 10 to 12 km to Mal Akhtah and other villages
95	18 June	23/2/6/126150	Aerial bombardment of Zakariyah, Sarkali, Baranhu, Wakawiyah, Duli and Jifari
96	29 June	23/2/6/126155	Killing of 11 Iraqi Kurdish citizens by Turkish forces in the Sardah Kashk area
97	3 July	23/2/6/126160	Retention of detachments in our territory after the withdrawal of Turkish forces, and aerial bombardment of Lirah and other villages
98	4 July	23/2/6/126161	Aerial bombardment of border villages and deployment of forces in the Artush area
99	15 July	23/2/6/126179	Aerial bombardment of the village of Butanah
100	18 July	23/2/6/126163	Incursion in the Sabandar, Butinah, Sinah and Fayruz areas to a depth of 10 to 15 km

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LETTER DATED 9 AUGUST 1996 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF THE ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF IRAN TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

Upon instructions from my Government, I have the honour to bring to your attention the following instances of violations by Iraq of the terms of the cease-fire between the two countries.

1. On 18 October 1995, Iraqi smugglers and insurgents armed with light and heavy semi-automatic weapons penetrated into the territory of the Islamic Republic of Iran in the area of Hoor where they were confronted by Iranian border police. One of their boats was destroyed as a result of the Iranian fire and one of the Iranian forces was martyred in the conflict. They fled to the other side of the border under the cover of plants and reeds growing in the Hoor area, leaving behind 1,200 bottles of alcoholic beverages.

2. On 1 November 1995, from 0800-1600 hours, two Iraqi bulldozers and eight trucks were observed removing earth near the geographical coordinates of QV 560-650 on the map of south Hooralhoveizeh, south of border pillar 14B and north of border pillar 14/AC.

3. On 2 November 1995, at 1000 hours, two Iraqi forces deployed a Dush-k machine-gun on top of Waterwheel sentry post at the geographical coordinates of NC 421-643 on the map of Naftshahr, in no man's land, south of Chalaie sentry post and Kaneh-Kaboud border river.

4. On 4 November 1995, at 0800 hours, four Iraqi bulldozers and a truck were observed conducting engineering activities near the geographical coordinates of QV 560-650 on the map of south Hooralhoveizeh, in no man's land, south and north of border pillars 14B and 14/A3 and the geographical coordinates of QV 550-580 on the map of west Jofair (2), north and south of border pillars 14/A3 and 14B.

5. On 4 November 1995, at 1230 hours, seven Iraqi forces were observed digging a canal near the geographical coordinates of ND 400-120 on the map of Khosravi, in no man's land, north of Darband-Jouq and border pillar 56, south of border pillar 56/1.

6. On 4 November 1995, at 1500 hours, four powerful explosions were heard from near the geographical coordinates of ND 410-060 on the map of Khosravi, west of border pillar 53/3.

7. On 7 November 1995, at 0704 hours, an Iraqi loader and two trucks were observed removing earth near the geographical coordinates of TP 142-782 on the map of Nim-Istgah 90, in no man's land, west of border pillars 4/4 and 5.

8. On 15 November 1995, 18 Iraqi forces aboard two vehicles were observed inspecting the positions at the geographical coordinates of TP 390-550 on the map of Abadan, in no man's land.

9. On 17 November 1995, at 0730 hours, an Iraqi loader was observed in operation near the geographical coordinates of TP 140-786 on the map of Nim-Istgah 90, west of border pillar 5, in no man's land.

10. On 21 November 1995, Iraqi smugglers penetrated into the territory of the Islamic Republic of Iran via Showeip and Jarrahieh to the area of Hoor-al-Azim. When confronted by the Iranian border police, the smugglers fled into the territory of Iraq.

11. On 22 November 1995, at 0730 hours, Iraqi forces were observed using a mechanical shovel to dig a canal in Ziadieh near the geographical coordinates of TP 396-565 on the map of Abadan, in no man's land.

12. On 22 November 1995, at 1100 hours, four Iraqi forces aboard a vehicle were observed inspecting Manzarieh sentry post at the geographical coordinates of BD 427-050 on the map of Khosravi, in no man's land, north of border pillar 53/2.

13. On 22 November 1995, at 1630 hours, Iraqi forces, stationed at Waterwheel sentry post near the geographical coordinates of NC 241-644 on the map of Naftshahr, fired an RPG-7 shell towards Gangagoush river and south of Chalaie sentry post, near the Iraqi Naftshahr airport and west of Kaneh-Kaboud border river.

14. On 24 November 1995, at 0700 hours, Iraqi forces were observed conducting engineering activities and repairing roads by using two loaders and five trucks near the geographical coordinates of QV 560-650 on the map of Hooralhoveizeh, in no man's land, south of border pillar 148 and north of border pillar 14/A3.

15. On 26 November 1995, from 1000 to 1200 hours, 13 Iraqi forces were observed restoring rows of barbed wire near the geographical coordinates of ND 410-030 on the map of Khosravi, opposite the Iranian Velayat-Koshteh (Valad-Koshteh) sentry post and west of border pillar 53/1.

16. On 29 November 1995, at 1100 hours, a number of Iraqi forces were observed setting up a row of barbed wire and constructing an observation post near the geographical coordinates of TP 440-502 on the map of Abadan, in no man's land.

17. On 1 December 1995, at 0830 hours, seven Iraqi forces were observed constructing a bunker near the geographical coordinates of NC 415-099 on the map of Khosravi, west of border pillars 51, 52 and 53.

18. On 3 December 1995, eight personnel carriers carrying 13 Iraqi forces, a tank and a 130-millimetre cannon were observed moving towards Khaneqein near the geographical coordinates of NC 510-870 and NC 490-880 on the map of 13, north and west of border pillars 46/6 and 46/10.

19. On 7 December 1995, at 0330 hours, a number of Iraqi armed smugglers engaged in a conflict with the Iranian border police near the geographical coordinates of ND 571-231 on the map of Ghasr-Shirinn, south-west of Iraq's Tiarough sentry post, and west of Iran's Ghaleh-Sephid sentry post in the vicinity of Ghoureh-Tou border river. The smugglers fled into the territory of Iraq.

20. On 7 December 1995, from 1630 hours to 1730 hours, an Iraqi individual was observed using a mechanical shovel to dig a canal at the geographical coordinates of PB 055-680 on the map of Mehran, in no man's land, at a distance of almost 1,500 metres from the Iranian Farrokh-Abad border post.

21. On 8 December 1995, at 1230 hours, Iraqi forces began firing at the Iranian topography group who were trying to determine the positions of border pillars near the geographical coordinates of NC 450-570 on the map of southern Naftshahr, north of border pillar 44/9 and north-east of border pillars 44/10 and 44/11.

22. On 11 December 1995, at 0630 hours, Iraqi forces, stationed at the geographical coordinates of NC 557-399 on the map of Sumar, in no man's land, south of border pillars 41 and 42, fired a Grinov automatic machine-gun at the missing persons' searching group near Mian-Tang sentry post.

23. On 11 December 1995, at 0630 hours, Iraqi forces, stationed near the geographical coordinates of NC 570-370 on the map of Sumar, in no man's land, west of border pillar 40/5, began firing at an ambulance travelling near the geographical coordinates of NC 586-394 on the map of Sumar, in no man's land, north of border pillar 40/5. The ambulance belonged to the missing persons' searching group.

24. On 14 December 1995, at 0100 hours, an Iraqi tugboat was observed towing an Iraqi frigate in Arvand Rud. The frigate was towed to the port of Basra to be repaired. It was then taken to Umm-ul-Ghasr.

25. On 15 December 1995, a number of anti-revolutionary elements crossed the border and penetrated into the territory of the Islamic Republic of Iran. They engaged in a conflict with the Iranian border police at the geographical coordinates of ND 625-227 on the map of Ghasr-Shirin between west of Iran's Baba-Hadi and Darkhou border posts. Two Iranian border police were injured in the conflict, and the anti-revolutionary elements fled into the territory of Iraq.

26. On 17 December 1995, from 0700 hours to 0700 hours the next day (18 December 1995), 57 Iraqi motor boats, along with three tugboats, with a total of 130 personnel, were observed patrolling Arvand Rud.

27. On 17 December 1995, at 1500 hours, an Iraqi helicopter was observed flying over Khaneghein at the geographical coordinates of ND 350-032 on the map of Khosravi, near west of Khaneghein's silo to the geographical coordinates of ND 390-127 on the map of Khosravi, west of border pillar 59/1 opposite Iran's Darband-Jough. After making several flights over Height 408, it returned to Iraq.

28. On 20 December 1995, at 1400 hours, the personnel of the Iranian Asmaleh post observed a small tugboat with an Iraqi flag sailing towards the mouth of Arvand Rud from the direction of Khorramshahr.

29. On 22 December 1995, from 0830 to 0950 hours, 13 Iraqi forces were observed restoring a bunker and digging a canal near the geographical coordinates of ND 413-020 on the map of Khosravi, west of border pillar 53/1.

30. On 23 December 1995, at 1745 hours, an Iraqi IFA vehicle was observed proceeding from Iraq's Ain-Abd sentry post at the geographical coordinates of PB 244-490 on the map of Kouh-Tunnel, and infiltrating about 750 metres inside the territory of the Islamic Republic of Iran. It stopped for 10 minutes and then returned to Iraq by the same route.

31. On 24 and 25 December 1995, Iraqi forces were observed removing earth and constructing roads by using two bulldozers, a grader and eight trucks near the geographical coordinates of QV 550-420 on the map of west Jofair (2), north of border pillar 14/A3.

32. On 24 December 1995, at 1530 hours, two Iraqi bulldozers were observed removing earth near the geographical coordinates of QV 540-450 on the map of west Jofair (2), north of border pillar 14/A3.

33. On 26 December 1995, at 1340 and 1345 hours, Iraqi forces stationed at Waterwheel sentry post near the geographical coordinates of NC 420-436 on the map of Naftshar, south of Chalaie sentry post and north of Kaneh-Kaboud border river, fired two RPG-7 shells at the geographical coordinates of NC 421-634 on the map of Naftshahr, south of Chalaie sentry post and north of Kaneh-Kaboud border river.

34. On 27 December 1995, at 0600 hours, 45 Iraqi motor boats, with a total of 137 personnel, were observed patrolling Arvand Rud.

35. On 27 December 1995, at 1110 hours, Iraqi forces stationed at Meimak Heights at the geographical coordinates of NC 840-120 on the map of Helaleh, near Eshagh Hill, north of border pillar 35/2, west of border pillar 35/3 and south of Shohada Hill, carried out several powerful explosions without giving prior notice.

36. On 27 December 1995, at 1540 hours, an Iraqi helicopter, which violated the airspace of the Islamic Republic of Iran, was observed near the geographical

coordinates of QV 560-770 on the map of south Hooralhoveizeh, east of border pillar 14B on the other side of the border.

37. On 30 December 1995, 70 Iraqi motor boats and 10 tugboats, with a total of 220 personnel, were observed patrolling Arvand Rud.

38. On 31 December 1995, at 1115 hours, two Iraqi fibreglass boats - with Johnson engines - each carrying two military personnel, were observed leaving the Abu-Folous port towards Arvand Rud canal.

39. On 31 December 1995, at 2020 hours, a number of Iraqi smugglers who crossed the border were confronted by the Iranian border police near the geographical coordinates of QV 680-750 on the map of west Hoveizeh, 500 metres east of Martyr Hojabri border post and Martyr Bakeri fort, and 12 kilometres south-west of border pillar 14B.

It would be highly appreciated if the present letter were circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Kamal KHARRAZI
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

UNITED NATIONS **S**

Security Council

Distr.
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S/1996/643
9 August 1996
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ARABIC

LETTER DATED 9 AUGUST 1996 FROM THE CHARGE D'AFFAIRES A.I.
OF THE PERMANENT MISSION OF KUWAIT TO THE UNITED NATIONS
ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

On instructions from my Government and with reference to the letter dated 13 June 1996 from the Permanent Representative of Iraq to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (S/1996/438), I should like to state as follows:

1. The statements made in the letter of the Permanent Representative of Iraq bear no relation whatever to the truth and are merely those same allegations and fabrications that are repeated from time to time (and more frequently in recent days) in an attempt to distract the attention of the international community from Iraq's failure to implement and comply with the resolutions of the Security Council.

2. The Kuwaiti authorities concerned have nothing in their records relating to these allegations. On being asked about the allegations, the United Nations Iraq-Kuwait Observation Mission (UNIKOM) stated that it had no knowledge of them whatever.

3. These Iraqi fabrications and allegations, whose purpose is obvious and which have become more frequent in recent times, only prove that Kuwait is correct in what it has been urging, namely that there is a pressing need for a UNIKOM naval presence on Kuwait's maritime boundaries with Iraq.

I should also be grateful if you would have this letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Ali Sulaiman R. AL-SAEID
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/1996/644
9 August 1996

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL PURSUANT TO SECURITY COUNCIL RESOLUTION 1065 (1996)

1. In its resolution 1065 (1996) of 12 July 1996, the Security Council reaffirmed the necessity for the parties to the Georgian/Abkhaz conflict to strictly respect human rights and expressed support for my efforts to find ways to improve their observance as an integral part of the efforts to reach a comprehensive political settlement. In operative paragraph 13 of the same resolution, the Council expressed "its full support for the implementation of a concrete programme for the protection and promotion of human rights in Abkhazia, Georgia", and requested me "to report to the Council by 15 August 1996 on possible arrangements for the establishment of a human rights office in Sukhumi". The present report is submitted pursuant to that request.

2. It will be recalled that in my report of 15 April 1996 (S/1996/284, para. 21), I informed the Security Council that the Abkhaz authorities had given their agreement to the idea of a programme for the protection and promotion of human rights in Abkhazia. It will also be recalled that this agreement came about as a result of the mission earlier this year of a senior human rights officer sent to the area by the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, Mr. Ayala Lasso. The Government of Georgia was kept fully informed of the activities of the mission. As the Council is aware, the proposed programme is to be carried out in cooperation with the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE).

3. As set out in my report of 15 April 1996 (S/1996/284, annex I), the objectives of the proposed human rights office in Abkhazia are to promote respect for human rights, protect the human rights of the population of Abkhazia in the spirit of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, contribute to a safe and dignified return of refugees and internally displaced persons and report on human rights developments in conformity with United Nations and OSCE practices. These objectives are interrelated. The protection and promotion of human rights is a key element in encouraging refugees and internally displaced persons to resume normal daily life and to help ensure their return to the region in peace and dignity. Effective protection and promotion of international human rights norms depends on a responsible and impartial reporting of the human rights situation. The approach agreed upon between the High Commissioner for Human Rights and OSCE in this respect is meant to serve these objectives.

4. The proposed human rights office in Abkhazia would employ the following means to reach these objectives: monitor the human rights situation in Abkhazia to prevent and remedy possible human rights violations through the collection of first-hand information directly from witnesses and other reliable sources; establish direct contacts in Abkhazia so as to advise the competent authorities in Tbilisi and Sukhumi on how best to improve the human rights situation; report to the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, who will keep me informed, as well as to the OSCE Chairman-in-Office, on the human rights situation and its impact on possible solutions to the conflict; and initiate projects on the promotion of international human rights standards through human rights education and the fostering of local capacities for human rights protection, for example, through the establishment of human rights centres, training for local administrative officials, police, judges, prison officers and non-governmental organizations.

5. The projects envisaged in the area of technical cooperation and advisory services comprise a number of seminars, designed for key public officials, concerning specifically the promotion of international human rights norms. There would also be training of law enforcement officials, including prison officials. Finally, with the objective of fostering a longer-term connection between law enforcement and administration of justice institutions in Abkhazia, on the one hand, with a reputed international human rights institution on the other, two fellowships would be made available for participation in the International Institute of Human Rights located at Strasbourg, France, for a period of one month.

6. As indicated in my report of 15 April 1996 (S/1996/284/annex I, para. 4 (c)), it is envisaged that the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights would deploy one Professional staff member to Abkhazia, it being understood that OSCE would also deploy one qualified person. For reasons of efficiency and security, the human rights office would be located in the premises of the United Nations Observer Mission in Georgia (UNOMIG) at Sukhumi. Should the office be financed by voluntary contributions (see para. 9 below), UNOMIG would provide it with accommodation, secretarial services, communications equipment and transport facilities on a reimbursable basis.

7. An indication of the estimated costs associated with the establishment and operation of the human rights office by main category of expenditure is contained in the annex to the present report. This budget does not reflect the cost of projects in human rights promotion and advisory services which would be borne by the United Nations Voluntary Fund for Technical Cooperation in the Field of Human Rights, which is administered by the United Nations Centre for Human Rights.

8. With regard to possible sources of funding, members of the Security Council will recall that in my report of 1 July 1996 (S/1996/507, para. 18) I indicated my intention, subject to the concurrence of the competent legislative bodies, to include the costs of this human rights programme in the budget of UNOMIG. On this basis, the proposed human rights office would report to the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights through the Head of Mission of UNOMIG. Such a method of financing, which is consistent with previous United Nations experience, would have the distinct advantage of providing the human rights

programme with a secure and stable financial foundation. In this connection, I would like to recall the importance attached by the Security Council to the protection and promotion of human rights in Abkhazia, in the context of the mandate of UNOMIG, e.g., in paragraphs 7 and 10 of resolution 1036 (1996) of 12 January 1996 and paragraph 13 of resolution 1065 (1996).

9. Another option, for which there are also precedents, would be for the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights to seek to raise the necessary resources through voluntary contributions. Initially, funds to cover the costs of the programme for a period of six months would need to be in hand before the programme could actually be implemented. The High Commissioner has already made efforts to secure voluntary funding.

Annex

Estimated cost of the proposed establishment of the human rights office in Abkhazia, Georgia for a twelve month period

(Thousands of United States dollars)

		Amount
1.	Military personnel	-
2.	Civilian personnel	167
3.	Premises/accommodation	21
4.	Infrastructure repairs	-
5.	Transport operations	30
6.	Air operations	-
7.	Naval operations	-
8.	Communications	29
9.	Other equipment	12
10.	Supplies and services	15
11.	Election-related supplies and services	-
12.	Public information programmes	-
13.	Training programmes	-
14.	Mine-clearing programmes	-
15.	Assistance for disarmament and demobilization	-
16.	Air and surface freight	-
17.	Integrated Management Information System	-
18.	Support account for peace-keeping operations	-
19.	Staff assessment	24
	Total, lines 1-19	298

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S/1996/645
12 August 1996

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 12 AUGUST 1996 FROM THE CHARGE D'AFFAIRES A.I.
OF THE PERMANENT MISSION OF GEORGIA TO THE UNITED NATIONS
ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

I have the honour to transmit herewith the text of the statement of 11 August 1996 by the President of Georgia, H.E. Mr. Eduard Shevardnadze, regarding the latest developments in Chechnya, Russian Federation, and the situation in the Caucasus region as a whole.

May I request your kind assistance in circulating the text of the statement as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) George VOLSKI
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

96-20436 (E) 120896 120896 130896

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Annex

[Original: Russian]

Statement made by the President of Georgia, Mr. Eduard Shevardnadze, on 11 August 1996

Once again there is war in Grozny, once again blood is being shed. The President of the Russian Federation proclaimed 10 August as a day of mourning. But it is not only in the Russian Federation that there is grief. There is grief in Georgia as well for the Russians and Chechens who have died.

It is alarming that black clouds have again gathered in the skies of the Caucasus.

Despite the progress that has been made, the basic issues of the conflict between Georgia and Ossetia have not been resolved.

There has been no real progress in the settlement of the conflict in Abkhazia, Georgia.

The fraternal peoples of the Transcaucasus continue to be troubled by the problem of Nagorny Karabakh.

It would be naive to think that these conflicts have nothing in common, that they can be settled in isolation, without joint efforts.

If we look at the genesis of the conflict in the Caucasus, we find that there are many common elements both in the historical heritage of the previous order and in the fateful errors of the present day.

In particular, I have more than once stated, and I repeat yet again, that were it not for the genocide of the Georgians in Abkhazia, with the participation of thousands and thousands of guerrillas who are nationals of another State, the tragedy in Chechnya would also not have taken place. Certain "strategists" determined with absolute accuracy the date of the fall of Sukhumi, without making allowance for the fact that the movement of an iceberg obeys its own laws, and as a result tens of thousands of people have already become victims of the returning boomerang of events.

This hurts Chechnya, it hurts the Russian Federation as a whole, and it hurts us as well. Georgia has done everything to ensure that the Georgian-Russian border which separates our country from Chechnya would remain peaceful. This is better for the Russian Federation, and it is better for the Chechens as well, and for the other peoples of the Caucasus.

It was our awareness of the common responsibility of the peoples of the Caucasus that brought us to Kislovodsk. After participating in that meeting, the Russian President B. N. Yeltsin made the topic of a "peaceful Caucasus" part of his election platform.

And the initial results were encouraging. We felt the full force of the inexhaustible potential of the Caucasus factor in establishing peace and stability in the region, a factor which had come into being over the course of centuries through the complex process of the coexistence among our peoples. Unfortunately, the events of recent days in Grozny and other parts of Chechnya call in question the future of the Kislovodsk agreements.

We must not forget that the cancer of the conflict has already begun to spread. We also need to remember that even in the event of minor complications it will be transformed into new foci of incurable disease.

Accordingly, there is a need to act promptly, not to put off to tomorrow what can be done today.

We are grateful to the politicians and diplomats of the Russian Federation for their active work to settle the conflicts in Georgia and for the positive role of the peace-keeping forces, especially in Tskhinvali.

Without the Russian Federation, an early settlement of the conflicts in the Caucasus would be a vain hope, and this must be universally understood.

We are grateful to the United Nations and the Security Council for the resolutions adopted and the action taken, for the explicit calls for the return of the refugees and for the protection of the interests of Georgia's territorial integrity.

I express my gratitude to the Budapest Summit of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe, which condemned the ethnic cleansing in Abkhazia.

The unequivocal support extended by the countries of the Commonwealth with regard to the main issues involved in the settlement of the conflict in Abkhazia and their condemnation of aggressive separatism as a completely impermissible and unacceptable phenomenon for the States making up that regional international organization were of vital importance.

We appreciate the constant support of the "Friends of Georgia" in the building of a new democratic and indivisible State.

It is important that active support for the most recent Security Council resolution was expressed by the Government of Turkey, which emphasized the significance for the region of maintaining Georgia's territorial integrity.

In view of the responsibility that rests on the peoples of the Caucasus in the struggle for their common stability and for a peaceful Caucasus, I invite Ludwig Chibirov to meet with me in the next few days in order to define how we are to live today and tomorrow and how to renew the centuries-old tradition of coexistence between our peoples. However, a necessary condition for the meeting is not to generate such a mist that we shall be unable to see one another (those who know what is involved will understand what I am saying).

I call on Vladislav Ardzinba and on all those whose position is aligned with his, on the population remaining in Abkhazia and on all Abkhaz people: there has been more than enough time for reflection and discussion. And what are the lessons? Thousands of people shot, killed, tens of thousands of homes burned, 300,000 refugees, the best part of the youth of Abkhazia and Georgia fallen victim to a senseless war.

The blood of people who are not guilty of anything, the expulsion of tens of thousands of families from their homes will not bring happiness to anyone.

What I am saying is not a matter of instructions or lectures (God forbid): the world has changed, the laws of the coexistence of States and peoples have changed. Instability in one region is an alarm signal for the whole world. The example of the former Yugoslavia is instructive in this respect. Peoples are beginning to live in the conditions of a different, new world order. The ending of the cold war without bloodshed and loss of life changed the conception of wars, and of who wins them. At the present juncture military "successes" won at the cost of blood and the expulsion of people from their native land are to be equated with the defeat, the violation of universal human moral principles. No one can draw any other portrait of a "victor", no one can impose any other image.

Let me be quite frank: the Russian Federation will never reconcile itself to the separation of Abkhazia from Georgia, for that would run counter to its strategic interests. Our great neighbour will not admit even the theoretical possibility of Abkhazia becoming a part of it. For the Russian Federation, a permanent member of the Security Council, that is totally unacceptable.

At the same time, I have said more than once and I repeat yet again that on various occasions, at various stages the Georgian authorities made fateful mistakes. This affects our relations with the Abkhaz people, with the Ossetians and others. More to the point, most of all it affects the fate of Georgians themselves. For much of what has happened, we ourselves are to blame, and this too is a historic lesson.

The Georgian and Abkhaz peoples will be happy only if they can live together, and I am ready to apply all my experience, all my abilities to lay the foundations for this happy future and to build it.

I am ready to meet in the near future with Vladislav Ardzinba and his representatives, but the meeting must be held in the conviction that the necessary readiness exists and positive results can be achieved. At one time, our dialogue was conducted in Gudauta. I am ready to meet with him again in any part of Georgia, including Abkhazia.

In conclusion, let me say that by settling the Georgian-Ossetian conflict, by achieving major progress in the Abkhaz conflict, we shall, I am convinced, also be facilitating the settlement of the conflict in Chechnya, the more rapid solution of the problems of Karabakh and, in general, the building of a peaceful, prosperous Caucasus in the name of our common future.

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S/1996/646
12 August 1996

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 9 AUGUST 1996 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF THE ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF IRAN TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

Upon instructions from my Government, I have the honour to bring to your attention the following instances of violations by Iraq of the terms of the cease-fire between the two countries.

1. On 2 January 1996, at 2000 hours, a number of Iraqi smugglers who crossed the border and infiltrated inside the territory of the Islamic Republic of Iran were confronted with the Iranian border police near the geographic coordinates of QV 710-860 on the map of west Hoveizeh, 16 kilometres north-east of border pillar 14B. They left some of their contraband goods behind and fled into the territory of Iraq.

2. On 5 January 1995, at 1630 hours, Iranian border police engaged in a conflict with four anti-revolutionary elements at the geographic coordinates of ND 732-616 on the map of Ozgaleh, Bamboo Heights, north of border pillar 67/2 and south of border pillar 67/3 in no man's land. As a result, one of the anti-revolutionary elements was killed and the three others escaped across the border into the territory of Iraq under cover of night, leaving behind a Kalashnikov machine-gun and two magazines.

3. On 6 and 16 January 1996, four Iraqi motor boats with armed personnel clad in civilian outfits were observed patrolling Arvand Rud and around the Al-Omayeh and Al-Bakr oil rigs.

4. On 10 January 1995, at 1500 hours, five grenades were thrown towards the territory of the Islamic Republic of Iran by Iraqi forces near the geographic coordinates of ND 570-639 on the map of Sumar, in no man's land, west and east of border pillars 41 and 42.

5. On 14 January 1995, at 1340 hours, 10 Iraqi forces were observed conducting engineering activities by using a loader near Gangir river at the geographic coordinates of NC 557-394 on the map of Sumar, in no man's land, south of border pillars 41 and 42.

6. On 17 January 1996, Seyyed Hamd Al-e Nasser and Hamd Hazbavi, two Iranian border police, were arrested by the Iraqi security forces in the border area of Sousangerd.

7. On 22 January 1996, from 0800 to 1630 hours, Iraqi forces were observed conducting engineering activities by using three loaders and three road-rollers near the geographic coordinates of QV 540-450 on the map of west Jofair (2), north of border pillar 14/A3.

8. On 24 January 1996, at 0900 hours, an Iraqi helicopter was observed patrolling near the geographic coordinates of NC 677-167 on the map of Kani-Sheikh, north of Talkhab river in the Iraqi village of Makhir, south-west of border pillar 36.

9. On 31 January 1996, Iraqi forces carried out three explosions in the vicinity of the border inside their territory and then began firing with Dush-k automatic machine-guns towards the territory of the Islamic Republic of Iran from near the geographic coordinates of QV 550-725 on the map of south Houralhoveizeh and south of border pillar 14B.

10. On 1 February 1996, throughout the day, 72 Iraqi motor boats and 3 ferries with a total of about 170 personnel were observed patrolling Arvand Rud.

11. On 3 February 1996, from 0700 to 0700 hours of the following day (4 February), 42 Iraqi motor boats and 3 ferries with a total of 110 personnel were observed patrolling Arvand Rud.

12. On 4 February 1996, from 0740 to 0750 hours, an Iraqi bulldozer and a loader were observed removing earth near the geographic coordinates of ND 430-040 on the map of Khosravi, in no man's land, south of border pillar 53/2.

13. On 4 February 1996, 77 Iraqi motor boats and 4 ferries with a total of 180 personnel were observed patrolling Arvand Rud.

14. On 5 February 1996, at 1420 hours, four Iraqi helicopters were observed patrolling inside Iraqi territory at the geographic coordinates of NC 368-998 on the map of Khosravi, south of Khaneghein, about 9 kilometres west of border pillars 51 and 52, and at the geographic coordinates of ND 356-032 on the map of Khosravi, about 8 kilometres west of border pillar 53/1. They returned to the territory of Iraq at 1500 hours on the same day.

15. On 5 February 1996, at 1420 hours, four Iraqi helicopters were observed patrolling inside Iraqi territory from the geographic coordinates of NC 346-665 on the map of Naftshahr towards the geographic coordinates of NC 382-686 on the map of Naftshahr. They returned into the territory of Iraq at 1500 hours on the same day.

16. On 5 February 1996, at 1520 hours, three Iraqi fighter helicopters were observed flying over Chaharbagh (Chewarbakh) Heights in Iraqi airspace, within a distance of 2 kilometres from the border, at the geographic coordinates of

NC 820-490 on the map of Seizdah, opposite the Islamic Republic of Iran's Cheghahman, west of border pillar 46/5.

17. On 5 February 1996, at 1720 hours, two Iraqi helicopters were observed patrolling inside Iraqi airspace, from the city of Mandali to near the geographic coordinates of NC 395-556 on the map of Sumar, near border pillar 41, in no man's land east of Iraq's Miantang valley and south of the Islamic Republic of Iran's Miantang sentry post.

18. On 5 February 1996, 18 Iraqi motor boats along with 6 Ferries with a total of 71 personnel were observed patrolling Arvand Rud.

19. On 6 February 1996, at 1630 hours, an Iraqi helicopter was observed flying near the geographic coordinates of TP 550-200 on the map of Faw, in no man's land, along the coast of Arvand Rud, opposite Abadan Island.

20. On 8 February 1996, at 2000 hours, three armed infiltrators who penetrated into the territory of the Islamic Republic of Iran were confronted by the Iranian border police in Bahram-Abad Custom, at the geographic coordinates of 38S NB 98300-63500 on the map of Mehran, north and south of border pillars 30 and 30/1, in no man's land. They began firing at the Iranian border police and fleeing into the territory of Iraq. Entering Iraqi territory at the geographic coordinates of 38S NB 96300-62800 on the map of Mehran, in no man's land, at border pillar 30, they fired again at the Iranian border police.

21. On 12 February 1996, from 0700 hours to 0700 hours on the following day, 61 Iraqi motor boats and 2 ferries with a total of 200 personnel were observed patrolling the Arvand Rud.

22. On 19 February 1996, 121 Iraqi motor boats with about 220 personnel were observed patrolling the Arvand Rud.

23. On 20 February 1996, 75 Iraqi motor boats and 5 ferries with approximately 240 personnel were observed patrolling the Arvand Rud.

24. On 25 February 1996, at 0930 hours, 11 Iraqi forces were observed digging a canal near the geographic coordinates of 38S ND 41000-01000 on the map of Khosravi, south of Sabazou, and north and south of border pillars 53 and 53/1.

25. On 26 February 1996, at 0700 hours, a number of Iraqi forces began constructing two observation posts on top of their sentry post at the geographic coordinates of 38S NC 64100-23100 on the map of Kani-Sheikh, south-west of border pillar 39/1 and the Islamic Republic of Iran's Ghalalem sentry post, east of Iraq's Lajmeh village.

26. On 2 March 1996, at 1350 hours, an Iraqi Mini-Bus carried eight Iraqi forces from the geographic coordinates of 38S NC 62000-24000 on the map of Kani-Sheikh to the geographic coordinates of 38S NC 68000-24000 on the map of Kani-Sheikh, in no man's land south of the Ghalalem sentry post and border pillar 39/1.

27. On 4 March 1996, at 2020 hours, a number of Iraqi armed smugglers and rebels penetrated into the territory of the Islamic Republic of Iran and crossed the geographic coordinates of 38R QV 71500-90800 on the map of Saidieh, south of Jarayeh where they were confronted with the Iranian border police. Following a conflict, they fled into the territory of Iraq, leaving behind three Kalashnikov rifles (two with the serial numbers 5899 and 41998 and one without a serial number), seven empty magazines and a small rowing-boat.

28. On 5 March 1996, from 0930 to 1100 hours, an Iraqi loader was observed removing earth near the geographic coordinates of 38S NB 95000-64000 on the map of Mehran, west of border pillar 3/01.

29. On 6 March 1996, at 0900 hours, an Iraqi mechanical shovel was observed removing earth near the geographic coordinates at 38S NB 96000-66000 on the map of Mehran, in the vicinity of Kanjancham river, west of border pillar 31.

30. On 6 March 1996, at 1400 hours, an Iraqi helicopter violated Iranian airspace from south-west of the border in the region of Khorramshahr and returned, after a few minutes, to Iraqi airspace.

31. On 6 March 1996, at 2030 hours, a number of Iraqi forces began firing at the Iranian Customs sentry post at the geographic coordinates of 38S NB 97000-62000 on the map of south-west Mehran, south of border pillars 29/5 and 29/6, in no man's land. They finally stopped firing when they were fired at in return by the Iranian forces stationed at the sentry post.

32. On 7 March 1996, at 0730 hours, 10 Iraqi forces were carried by a green bus from near the geographic coordinates of 38S NC 50700-36400 on the map of Sumar, west of border pillar 40/4 and south of Kumasang mountain to the geographic coordinates of 38S NC 53900-40400 on the map of Sumar, west of border pillar 41-42 and the Islamic Republic of Iran's Miantang sentry post and north of Iraq's Miantang valley. There, they set up two tents and after one hour they removed the tents and left the area.

33. On 10 March 1996, at 0900 hours, a number of Iraqi armed forces clad in local civilian clothes were observed constructing a road by using a loader on Iraqi's Cheghar Heights opposite the Iranian Degaga sentry post at the geographic coordinates of 38S NC 93300-82100 on the map of Nosoud, north of the Absiravan border river.

34. On 10 March 1996, at 1800 hours, an Iraqi oil-tanker which departed Basra for Faw cast anchor at the geographic coordinates of 39R TP 51500-31500 on the map of Khosro-Abad opposite Nahr Khorram.

35. On 11 March 1996, at 1720 hours, the Iranian border police stationed at the Nahr Khayyin sentry post observed an Iraqi Toyota and two trucks travelling in the Dal [D] border area towards the sentry post opposite Nahr Khayyin. The vehicles stopped and seven persons (five civilians and two military personnel)

appeared on the embankment. After five minutes of observation of the Iranian territory, they returned to the territory of Iraq. At 1430 hours on the same day, the number of border police stationed opposite Nahr Khayyin was increased.

36. On 12 March 1996, at 1900 hours, an armed anti-revolutionary who had penetrated 16 kilometres into the territory of the Islamic Republic of Iran was apprehended by the Iranian border police near Zalkeh-Bahramabad village at the geographic coordinates of 38S PE 10600-18500 on the map of Ney, between north-east of border pillar 83/4 and south-west of border pillar 83/5. A Kalashnikov rifle and three magazines were seized.

37. On 16 March 1996, from 0700 hours until 0700 hours on the next day, an Iraqi armoured unit with a capacity of 43 tanks near the geographic coordinates of 38S QA 44000-41000 on the map of north Houralhoveizeh, west of border pillars 21/5 and 21/6 was observed manoeuvring and moving towards the oil installations at the geographic coordinates of 38S QA 38000-63000 on the map of Yebis, in no man's land, west and north-west of border pillars 22/13 and 22/14 opposite the Islamic Republic of Iran's Samideh sentry post.

38. On 16 March 1996, at 1510 hours, 10 Iraqi officers aboard 2 vehicles entered the military police post near the geographic coordinates of 38S ND 229000-04600 on the map of Khosravi, in no man's land, south of the Manzarieh sentry post and border pillar 53/2. They left the area after inspecting it.

39. On 21 March 1996, at 1600 hours, 22 Iraqi vehicles and trucks disembarked forces near the geographic coordinates of 38S NC 43400-97200 on the map of Khosravi. At 1910 hours on the same day, 10 of the vehicles left the area.

40. On 23 March 1996, at 0920 and 1150 hours, 170 Iraqi soldiers were carried by 2 Iraqi IFA and 5 Toyota vehicles to near the geographic coordinates of 38S NC 39500-98600 and 38S NC 40500-02600 on the map of Khosravi where they were observed restoring a bunker. At 1235 hours on the same day, they left the area in the direction of the military base situated at the geographic coordinates of 38S NC 34000-96000 on the map of Khosravi.

41. On 24 March 1996, 31 Iraqi forces were observed moving from the Taregh sentry post to the geographic coordinates of 38S PB 20000-47000 on the map of Kouh-Tunnel, between south-west and south-east of border pillars 27/5 and 27/6.

42. On 25 March 1996, from 1120 to 1400 hours, two Iraqi tanks, two IFA vehicles and a number of Iraqi forces were observed conducting a manoeuvre near the geographic coordinates of 38S NC 35600-03200 on the map of Khosravi, in the vicinity of Khaneghein silo.

43. On 30 March 1996, at 0945 hours, 35 Iraqi pick-ups and patrol vehicles, 3 of which carried Dush-k machine-guns, were observed travelling near the geographic coordinates of 38S ND 62300-24800 on the map of Ghasr-Shirin, in no man's land, north of Ghoureh-tou river and Majid-Ghadiragha village.

44. On 31 March 1996, at 1640 hours, 50 Iraqi soldiers moved from height 254 near the geographic coordinates of 38S NC 38300-98900 on the map of Khosravi. They were stationed in three tents which had been set up in advance.

It would be highly appreciated if the present letter were circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Kamal KHARRAZI
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

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Distr.
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S/1996/647
12 August 1996
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ARABIC

LETTER DATED 10 AUGUST 1996 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF IRAQ TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to inform you that violations of Iraq's airspace by United States, British and French aircraft continued over the period 16 to 31 July 1996 and that the aircraft in question carried out reconnaissance and engaged in acts of provocation. The details are as follows:

1. In the northern region 145 sorties were flown at speeds of 600 to 900 kilometres per hour and at altitudes of 6,000 to 9,000 metres, over the following Iraqi cities and towns: Mosul, Irbil, Dohuk, Zakho, Aqrah, Amadiyah, Tall Afar and Ayn Zalah.

2. In the southern region 650 sorties were flown at speeds of 600 to 900 kilometres per hour and at altitudes of 6,000 to 9,000 metres, over the following Iraqi cities and towns: Nasiriyah, Samawah, Jalibah, Busayyah, Qurnah, Chabaish, Salman, Amarah, Lasaf, Artawi, Shinafiyah and Rumaythah.

3. On 10 occasions United States TR-1 reconnaissance aircraft flying at speeds of 600 kilometres per hour and at altitudes of 20,000 metres violated the Republic of Iraq's airspace in the southern region before leaving in the direction of Kuwait.

4. At 1250 hours on 24 July 1996 a hostile formation dropped a heat flare on the Nasiriyah consolidated water project in the Bad'ah area of the Shatrah district.

You are requested to intervene with the countries in question with a view to bringing a halt to actions that, as flagrant violations of the Charter of the United Nations and the norms of international law, pose a threat to the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Republic of Iraq.

These actions continue to alarm the civilian population and to cause serious damage to private and public property. The Republic of Iraq affirms its right to seek legal compensation for the damage being inflicted on the Iraqi people and the Iraqi State.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Nizar HAMDOON
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

UNITED
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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/1996/648
12 August 1996

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

NOTE BY THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

The Secretary-General has the honour to refer to his letter dated 2 August 1996 addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/1996/632) and transmits herewith the text of the Agreement on Interim Co-financing of Public Services on the Territory Administered by UNTAES, by the Government of the Republic of Croatia, concluded on 8 August 1996 by the Government of the Republic of Croatia and UNTAES.

96-20482 (E) 120896 130896

Annex

The Government of the Republic of Croatia and the United Nations Transitional Administration for Eastern Slavonia, Baranja and Western Sirmium (UNTAES) have concluded this

AGREEMENT ON INTERIM CO-FINANCING OF PUBLIC SERVICES ON THE TERRITORY ADMINISTERED BY UNTAES, BY THE GOVERNMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF CROATIA

I

The Government of the Republic of Croatia shall provide for the regular monthly co-financing of public services on the territory of the Republic of Croatia administered by UNTAES, including health and social welfare, education, police, administration, operating costs and related administrative expenses, in the amount of 4,500,000 kuna.

II

The proportion of the funds defined in article I above to be used for the Transitional Police Force shall be defined by a separate agreement between the Ministry of Interior and UNTAES.

III

The funds defined in article I above shall be deposited monthly by the Ministry of Finance to the UNTAES account at ZAP-Osijek in kuna, by the tenth of each month, in advance.

IV

UNTAES shall provide to the Government of Croatia a financial report on the expenditures pursuant to this Agreement on a regular monthly basis, for information purposes only.

V

UNTAES shall ensure that the kuna shall be officially introduced on the territory under its administration no later than 1 October 1996.

VI

This Agreement shall remain in force until 15 January 1997.

Zagreb, 8 August 1996

For the Government of the Republic of Croatia:

(Signed) Ivica VRKIĆ
Director
Office for Transitional Administration

For UNTAES:

(Signed) Jacques Paul KLEIN
Transitional Administrator

UNITED
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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/1996/649
13 August 1996

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 13 AUGUST 1996 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF PAKISTAN TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

In continuation of my earlier verbale démarches of 2, 7 and 9 August 1996, I have been authorized to convey the concern of the Government of Pakistan on the decision contained in the note by the President of the Security Council (S/1996/603 and Corr.1), dated 30 July 1996, relating to the deletion of certain items from the list of matters of which the Security Council is seized.

We would like to point out that items on the list of matters of which the Security Council is seized should normally be taken off only when the issue is resolved, or with the consent of all the parties concerned. Matters of which the Council is seized should in any case require a decision in formal meeting for the termination of their consideration by the Council. The note purports to deal with substantive issues on the Council's list in a procedural manner. The criteria for deletion of items is arbitrary and premised on a factually inaccurate list annexed to that note.

We regret to note that, in this case, the Council has decided to strike out items without taking into consideration the substantive merit of each issue in so far as the maintenance of international peace and security is concerned, and without prior consultations with the States concerned.

This is unprecedented and carries serious political implications for the future work of the Council, as well as for the position of the States directly concerned.

Although the Council's decision allows a Member State to object to the deletion of an item, at the same time it imposes an untenable limitation of retention only for a year.

The automatic cut-off period of five years for items not considered formally also raises serious questions. The distinction between "consideration" in formal and informal meetings has important political and legal connotations. There are several issues which are brought to the attention of the Security Council, with which it is seized, and there are different ways in which the

Council responds. A distinction of this nature would erode the importance of the work of the Council as a whole.

In view of the above, the Government of Pakistan would request the Security Council to review and rescind its decision contained in document S/1996/603, with due recourse to the established principle of prior consultations with the concerned Member States.

I would be grateful if this letter could be circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Ahmad KAMAL
Ambassador and
Permanent Representative

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General Assembly
Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

A/50/1020
S/1996/650
13 August 1996

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Fiftieth session
Agenda item 55
QUESTION OF CYPRUS

SECURITY COUNCIL
Fifty-first year

Letter dated 12 August 1996 from the Permanent Representative of Turkey to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit herewith a letter dated 9 August 1996, addressed to you by His Excellency Mr. Osman Ertuğ, representative of the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus.

I should be grateful if the text of the present letter and its annex could be circulated as a document of the fiftieth session of the General Assembly, under agenda item 55, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Hüseyin E. ÇELEM
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

96-20628 (E) 140896 150896

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ANNEX

Letter dated 9 August 1996 from Mr. Osman Ertuğ
addressed to the Secretary-General

Upon instructions from my Government, I have the honour to refer to the latest allegations made by the Greek Cypriot side in the letter dated 6 August 1996 addressed to you by the Greek Cypriot Chargé d'affaires a.i. at the United Nations (A/50/1019-S/1996/633 of 7 August 1996).

I would like to reiterate that the allegations contained in the above letter, like similar previous ones on the subject, are rejected in toto and do not merit a detailed reply. They simply emanate from the delusion of the Greek Cypriot side that there is only one sovereign authority in Cyprus, namely the Greek Cypriot side itself, which has jurisdiction and authority over the whole island. This is neither compatible with the bicommunal nature of the 1960 Republic of Cyprus, destroyed by the Greek Cypriots by force of arms in 1963, nor with present realities, namely the existence of two independent States, which have come about as a result of the Greek Cypriot campaign to "Hellenize" Cyprus.

All flights within the airspace of the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus take place with the knowledge and consent of the appropriate authorities of the State, and the Greek Cypriot usurper regime in the south has no jurisdiction or right of say over this matter.

The allegations being put out, ad nauseam, by the Greek Cypriot side on the subject of the "airspace of Cyprus" or its "sovereignty" and "territorial integrity" are pure propaganda, and constitute a veiled attempt to dominate Cyprus at the expense of the Turkish Cypriots. Furthermore, as I have often pointed out before, they are designed to create a smokescreen for the other side's massive rearmament campaign, coupled with its provocative posture, and its utter intransigence at the negotiating table. As recent examples of this adversarial and negative attitude, I would like to cite, respectively, the planned purchase by the Greek Cypriot National Guard of medium-range missiles capable of hitting targets in mainland Turkey, and assault helicopters, and the continued refusal of Mr. Clerides to respond positively to President Denktaş's invitation to meet with him face to face to discuss the terms of a negotiated settlement.

Therefore, rather than engaging in false propaganda and paying lip service to principles that should not be abused and exploited as a means of denying us our equal rights in Cyprus, it would be more sincere and certainly more constructive for the other side to focus on the negotiations aimed at resolving the dispute on a just and lasting basis.

I should be grateful if the text of the present letter could be circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 55, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Osman ERTUĞ
Representative
Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus

UNITED
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General Assembly
Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

A/51/282
S/1996/651
13 August 1996

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Fifty-first session
Item 43 of the provisional agenda*
THE SITUATION IN BURUNDI

SECURITY COUNCIL
Fifty-first year

Letter dated 7 August 1996 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i.
of the Permanent Mission of Kenya to the United Nations
addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to enclose herewith the text of a statement issued by the Government of the Republic of Kenya on 5 August 1996 on the imposition of economic sanctions against Burundi.

I should be grateful if the text of the present letter and its annex could be circulated as a document of both the General Assembly, under item 43 of the provisional agenda of the fifty-first session, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) P. R. O. OWADE
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

* A/51/150.

96-20590 (E) 130896 140896

ANNEX

Statement dated 5 August 1996 by the Government of the Republic of Kenya on the imposition of economic sanctions against Burundi

Following the Regional Summit held at Arusha, United Republic of Tanzania, on 31 July 1996 and attended by the Presidents of the United Republic of Tanzania, Uganda, Rwanda and Kenya together with the Prime Ministers of the neighbouring countries of Zaire and Ethiopia and the Secretary-General of the Organization of African Unity, among others, and the subsequent decision to impose sanctions on Burundi, Kenyans join other countries in the region and the international community in condemning the coup in Burundi and call on all the parties, especially the armed factions inside and outside Burundi, involved in the conflict to undertake immediate and unconditional negotiations in order to:

(a) Restore constitutional order, including the immediate restoration of the National Assembly, which is a democratic institution of legality that derives its mandate from the people of Burundi;

(b) Unban political parties in the country;

(c) Unconditionally abide by the Arusha peace initiative and the Mwanza peace process.

As part of the regional effort to bring normalcy to Burundi, the Government of Kenya has issued instructions to all relevant agencies within our borders to ensure that with immediate effect all forms of communication between Kenya and Burundi, including the movement of people, goods and services by air, road and rail, are suspended.

Although the Government of Kenya recognizes that the innocent citizens of Burundi may suffer as a result of the imposition of economic sanctions, we in Kenya view these sanctions as unavoidable sacrifices needed to arrest further deterioration of the situation of Burundi.

UNITED
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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/1996/652
13 August 1996

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

REPORT BY THE SECRETARY-GENERAL CONCERNING THE CREDENTIALS OF THE REPRESENTATIVE OF GUINEA-BISSAU ON THE SECURITY COUNCIL

Pursuant to rule 15 of the provisional rules of procedure of the Security Council, the Secretary-General wishes to report that he has received credentials signed on 12 August 1996 by the President of the Republic of Guinea-Bissau stating that M. Alfredo Lopes Cabral has been appointed representative of Guinea-Bissau on the Security Council.

In the opinion of the Secretary-General, these credentials are in order.

96-20603 (E) 130896

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Security Council

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GENERAL

S/1996/653
13 August 1996

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

REPORT BY THE SECRETARY-GENERAL CONCERNING THE CREDENTIALS OF THE DEPUTY REPRESENTATIVE OF GUINEA-BISSAU ON THE SECURITY COUNCIL

Pursuant to rule 15 of the provisional rules of procedure of the Security Council, the Secretary-General wishes to report that he has received a letter dated 2 August 1996 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs and the Guinean Community of the Republic of Guinea-Bissau stating that M. Mario Lopes da Rosa has been appointed deputy representative of Guinea-Bissau on the Security Council.

In the opinion of the Secretary-General, these credentials are in order.

96-20609 (E) 130896

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UNITED
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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/1996/654
13 August 1996

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

REPORT BY THE SECRETARY-GENERAL CONCERNING THE CREDENTIALS OF THE ALTERNATE REPRESENTATIVES OF GERMANY ON THE SECURITY COUNCIL

Pursuant to rule 15 of the provisional rules of procedure of the Security Council, the Secretary-General wishes to report that he has received a letter dated 2 August 1996 from the Permanent Representative of Germany to the United Nations, stating that Dr. Ernst Wolfgang Reichel, Mr. Ralph-Joseph Tarraf, Mr. Tobias Bergner and Dr. Guido Erpo Hildner have been appointed alternate representatives of Germany on the Security Council.

In the opinion of the Secretary-General, that communication constitutes adequate provisional credentials.

96-20615 (E) 130896

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Security Council

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GENERAL

S/1996/655
14 August 1996
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ARABIC

LETTER DATED 9 AUGUST 1996 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF DJIBOUTI TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

In my capacity as Chairman of the Arab Group for the current month, I am addressing this letter to you on behalf of the members of the Group and as requested by them at their meeting held on 8 August 1996.

I should like to refer to the note by the President of the Security Council on the simplification of the list of matters of which the Council is seized (rule 11 of the provisional rules of procedure of the Security Council) (S/1996/603 and Corr.1).

I should like to place on record the opposition, in general, of the States members of the Arab Group to the measures set forth in the note for the deletion from the list of matters of which the Council is seized of those matters that are not being considered and their opposition, in particular, to the deletion of matters relevant to Arab issues.

The note and its annex were drafted at an informal meeting and without consulting the other members of the United Nations. Such a procedure fails to ensure the required transparency, ignores the views of the overwhelming majority of Member States and confronts States interested in matters whose deletion is proposed with a fait accompli that they did not participate in creating and on which they were not consulted.

In addition to the foregoing and over and above the mistakes to be noted in the annex - some of the dates of the Council's consideration of matters proposed for deletion, the note and its annex commit a fundamental error in adopting as a criterion the Council's consideration of matters in formal meetings while ignoring the possibility of their having been considered in its informal meetings and consultations. The norms proposed in the note ignore the historical importance of many of the matters that it is proposed to delete and that we regard as still of the utmost importance and as pertaining to the core of the Security Council's jurisdiction in the domain of the maintenance of international peace and security.

The States members of the Arab Group urge that the arrangements set forth in the note and its annex should be reconsidered, that there is a need for prior consultation and the highest degree of transparency with the State or States that originally requested the inclusion of an item, as has been customary, before proceeding to its deletion, and that the principle of automatic deletion should be completely abandoned so that States outside the Council will not be confronted with it unexpectedly.

Finally, the aspirations of the States of the Arab Group with regard to the further development and reform of the methods of work of the Council, aspirations that it shares with the overwhelming majority of Member States, go far beyond any mere attempt by the Council to simplify the list of matters of which it is seized and extend to issues that are more important for the evolution of the role of the Council in maintaining international peace and security.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Roble OLHAYE
Ambassador
Permanent Representative
Chairman of the Arab Group

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General Assembly
Security Council

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GENERAL

A/50/1022
S/1996/656
14 August 1996

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Fiftieth session
Agenda item 55
QUESTION OF CYPRUS

SECURITY COUNCIL
Fifty-first year

Letter dated 14 August 1996 from the Permanent Representative of Turkey to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit herewith a letter dated 13 August 1996, from His Excellency Mr. Osman Ertuğ, Representative of the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus, addressed to you.

I should be grateful if the text of the present letter and its annex would be circulated as a document of the fiftieth session of the General Assembly, under agenda item 55, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Hüseyin E. ÇELEM
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

96-20719 (E) 140896 150896

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ANNEX

Letter dated 13 August 1996 from Mr. Osman Ertuğ
addressed to the Secretary-General

Upon instructions from my Government, I have the honour to refer to the recent violent incidents caused by Greek Cypriot demonstrators carrying Greek flags along and inside the buffer zone in Cyprus on Sunday, 11 August. As you are well aware, the said demonstrations resulted in bloodshed and damage to property, as well as aggravating the existing mistrust between the two communities and damaging prospects for a peaceful settlement of the Cyprus dispute.

Well in advance of the incidents, the Turkish Cypriot side had issued repeated warnings regarding the unforseen consequences of such provocative behaviour. Appeals and representations were also made to the Greek Cypriot side by concerned third parties, including the United Nations, to do all it could to stop those demonstrations. In spite of a last-minute announcement by Mr. Clerides, the Greek Cypriot leader, that the planned demonstration of the Greek Cypriot motorcyclists had been cancelled, upon your personal intervention, incidents occurred along and inside the buffer zone. They involved violations of the buffer zone, stone-throwing at the Turkish Cypriot side, setting several areas on fire and other provocative behaviour. As a result of the clashes that occurred, one person lost his life and scores of people were injured.

The responsibility for this unfortunate outcome rests solely with the Greek Cypriot leadership, which not only condoned but also actively supported these demonstrations from the beginning. Had this not been so, during the months-long period preceding the demonstrations, when the intentions of the would-be demonstrators had been made abundantly clear, the Greek Cypriot administration could have put in place serious and effective measures which would have prevented the incidents from escalating into violence. This is confirmed in a statement to the press made by your Deputy Special Representative in Cyprus, Mr. Gustave Feissel, after his meeting with the Greek Cypriot officials on 12 August 1996, in which he said: "If the government side had done its job completely and effectively these people would never be in the buffer zone in the first place." Instead, the behaviour of the Greek Cypriot leadership, official, political and religious alike, in so far as the demonstrations were concerned, ranged from one of encouragement to connivance to outright support.

When, for instance, a group of motorcyclists set out from Berlin, at the beginning of August, arrangements were made by the Greek Cypriot administration to facilitate its journey across Europe. The Greek Cypriot missions in Prague and Vienna hosted the group while a months-long fundraising campaign was launched to help finance the journey.

The Greek Orthodox Church of Cyprus, which has aided and abetted the demonstrators from the beginning, has contributed tens of thousands of dollars towards the funding of the demonstrations. It also bears particular responsibility for exhorting the demonstrators to action by its anti-Turkish, inflammatory rhetoric.

However, the ultimate responsibility for the outcome of the demonstrations rests with the Greek Cypriot administration. Only a few days before the incidents, Mr. Glafcos Clerides, as the head of the Greek Cypriot administration, did not hesitate to give a clear message of support to the planned action of the motorcyclists by posing to the press on a motorcycle. In the light of this, Mr. Clerides' last-minute intervention announcing the cancellation of the demonstrations appeared as a half-hearted, insincere action, and a face-saving device vis-à-vis the outside world. In the final analysis, it probably made matters even worse by angering the demonstrators and contributing to the violence. The failure of the Greek Cypriot police, on the other hand, to take the necessary measures on time and its passive attitude during the course of the demonstrations played a major role in the escalation of the incidents into violence.

The irresponsible attitude of the Greek Cypriot administration throughout this whole affair has drawn sharp criticism even from the Greek Cypriot press, as illustrated by the following extract from the English-language daily, Cyprus Mail, dated 13 August 1996:

> "The Government's handling of the whole matter has been naive, indecisive and indefensibly irresponsible. It was another case of too little being done too late."

By contrast, the attitude of the Turkish Cypriot officials, from President to the policeman in the field, has been one of moderation and restraint. When Mr. Clerides had finally declared that the demonstration of the motorcyclists had been cancelled, President Denktaş even thanked him publicly, only to learn a short while later that the provocations were continuing and had escalated into violence. Upon learning that a Greek Cypriot had lost his life in the incidents, Mr. Denktaş expressed his regret and offered his condolences to the family of the deceased. Pointing out that there is now a greater need for dialogue and a peaceful solution, he called on Mr. Clerides to agree to meet with him without further delay, to explore how confidence can be established between the two communities and a comprehensive settlement can be reached.

The reaction of the Turkish Cypriot civilians towards the Greek Cypriot demonstrators, on the other hand, must be regarded in the context of our people's determination to defend their borders against aggression, their outrage at this assault on their existence and integrity as an equal people in Cyprus and their refusal to be turned into refugees for the second, third or even fourth time in recent decades by allowing the demonstrators to rehearse how they could ultimately overrun the North. The Greek Cypriot side must realize that every action produces a reaction and that they must bear the responsibility for the consequences of their own provocative actions.

The incidents have again demonstrated, in no unclear terms, the vital necessity of preserving the effective guarantee of Turkey as a deterrent against the recurrence of Greek aggression against the Turkish Cypriots. As President Denktaş also pointed out in the course of the incidents, if the Greek Cypriots are capable of causing so much disturbance and violence while the Turkish troops are present in the North, it is not difficult to imagine what they would do without this presence.

The latest developments have also shown, beyond the shadow of any doubt, that Cyprus is now reaping the bitter fruits of decades of agitation by the Greek Cypriots, in collaboration with Greece, to take over the whole of Cyprus and turn it into a Greek island. Their continuing massive campaign of rearmament, in the context of the "joint defence doctrine" with Greece, their provocative activities, inflammatory rhetoric and harmful propaganda, coupled with a refusal to sit at the negotiating table,have taken their toll on the already inimical relations between the two communities. We therefore call on the Greek Cypriot side once again to respond positively to President Denktaş's constructive offer for direct dialogue before the current trend becomes chronic and perhaps even irreversible.

I should be grateful if the present letter could be circulated as a document of the fiftieth session of the General Assembly, under agenda item 55, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Osman ERTUĞ
Representative
Turkish Republic of
Northern Cyprus